REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, CHIKBALLAPUR SUB-DIVISION.

Notification dated Chikballapur, 28th February 1927.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Pateli Office of "Gollu" Purnasagara Hobli, Chikballapur Taluk, has fallen vacant owing to the removal of the name of Nanjegowda, Regitserdar Patel from the Pateli-Baraward as he has left the village without permission after disposing of all his properties and is now living at Chiktekalahalli with his family. It is ascertained that his sons are all illiterate. Hakdars if any for the said Pateli office may appear before the Amildar of Chikballapur Taluk within two years form the date of this Notification and claim the office; failing which the "Hak" will be forfeited to Government.

Claims preferred after that period will be summarily rejected.

Notification dated Chikballapur, 28th February 1927.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Pateli Office of Saderahalli, Poornasagara Hobli, Chikballapur Taluk has fallen vacant owing to the removal of the name of Narasappa *alias* Narayana Sami Registerdar Patel from the Pateli Baraward as the notice asking him to enter upon his duties was served on 30th June 1926, and as he failed to so. Hakdars if any for the said Pateli Office may appear before the Amildar, Chikballapur Taluk within two years from the date of this Notification and claim the office, failing which the Hak will be forfeited to Government, claims preferred after that period will be summarily rejected.

C. SUNDARA RAO,
Assistant Commissioner,
Chikballapur Sub Division.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, MYSORE SUB-DIVISION.

*Notification No. R*1.-947-26, *dated 25th March* 1927.

It is hereby notified that as Shamanna, Registerdar Shanbhog of Maranahalli Circle, Bilikere Hobli, Hunsur Taluk, has failed to enter upon his duties in spite of a notice issued to him as per Government Order No. R. 791-801—L. R. 86-22-8, dated 30th July 1924, his name has been removed from the Baraward. Hakdars, if any, to the said office may appear before the Amildar, Hunsur Taluk, within two years from the date of the publication of this notice and establish their claim to the office, failing which, the Hak will be forfeited to Government and permanent arrangements made to fill up the office.

*Notification No. R*1. 948-26, *dated 25th March* 1927.

It is hereby notified that as Sreenivasa Pandit, Registerdar, Shanbhog of Gagenahalli Circle, Bilikere Hobli, Hunsur Taluk, has failed to enter upon his duties in spite of a notice issued to him as per Government Order No. R. 791-801—L. R. 86-22-8, dated 30th July 1924, his name has been removed from the Baraward. Hakdars, if any, to the said office may appear before the Amildar, Hunsur Taluk, within two years from the date of the publication of this notice and establish their claim to the office, failing which, the Hak will be be forfeited to Government and permanent arrangements made to fill up the office.

T. ABDUL KHADIR,
Assistant Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

MYSORE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Notification D. No. 91, *dated 22nd March* 1927.

In supersession of all previous notifications in this behalf, the following revised rules for the Teachers' Certificates Examinations in the several Grades are published for general information. The Examinations of 1928 and the subsequent Examinations will be conducted according to these rules.

APPENDICES.

EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE.

ENGLISH.

1. Examinations for Teachers' Certificates in English shall be of one Grade, *viz.*, Secondary.

2. The Examinations shall be conducted in English and shall be of two parts, called the Theory and the Practical Examinations, respectively, the former being written and the latter Oral and Practical.

THEORY EXAMINATION.

3. The Examination shall be open to those who, besides possessing the minimum general educational qualifications (*vide* Para 5), have either (1) gone through the full training course in a recognised training institution and been permitted by the Head of the institution to appear for the Examination or (2) have appeared for the Examination once or more often and failed to secure a pass.

N. B.—Students of a recognised Training Institution who have not been permitted by the Head of the Institution to appear for the Examination may not present themselves for it in the same year. They may however appear as private candidates in succeeding years, but in that case, the application for admission to the Examination should be submitted through the Head of the Training Institution in which the candidate underwent training.

4. Candidates appearing for the Examination from a recognised training institution shall produce a certificate from the Head of the institution showing that they have attended the institution for at least two-thirds of the number of working days. The Inspector-General shall have the power to exempt any candidate from the production of this certificate on the recommendation of the Head of the institution. For the purposes of this rule the term may be counted from the date of reopening of the institution after the Summer Holidays to the 15th February preceding the examination. The recommendations for exemptions from the production of this certificate shall be sent so as to reach the Secretary, Local Examinations Boards, Bangalore, not later than the 20th February preceding the Examination.

N. B.—Candidates appearing for re-examination as prescribed in Para 15 need not produce the attendance certificate.

5. Candidates for the Examination shall have obtained the completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or have Matriculated at an Indian University or have passed an Examination higher in standard than the Mysore Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination.

6. The Examination shall commence in Mysore and in such other Centres as may be notified from time to time, on the 22nd March or, if that day should be a holiday, on the first subsequent working day, and shall be conducted in the following order :—

First day	11 A. M. to 2 P. M.—Principles of Education.
Second day	11 A. M. to 2 P. M.—Methods of Teaching.
Third day	11 A. M. to 2 P. M.—School Organization and Discipline.

The Text Books to be studied shall be prescribed from time to time and published in the *Mysore Gazette*. The maximum marks allotted to each paper shall be 100. Candidates obtaining not less than 35% of the marks *in each paper* and 40% on the whole shall be declared to have passed the Examination in Theory.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

7. The Practical Examination will be held about the end of May each year soon after the publication of results of the Theory Examination held in March previous. The dates and centres of Examination shall be duly notified in the *Mysore Gazette*

8. Each candidate shall be examined by not less than two members of the Board of Examiners.

9. Candidates appearing for the Practical Examination in any year subsequent to that in which they passed the Preliminary Examination, shall forward with their applications for admission to the Practical Examination, the certificate of having passed the Theory Examination awarded to them by the Local Examinations Board.

10. *The Examination shall comprise the following tests.*—(1) The giving of two lessons one of which shall be in any branch of English to be prescribed by the Examiners and the second in one of the other subjects included in the Middle School curriculum, prescribed by the Examiners. The Examiners shall prescribe the subject and the class to be taught, the actual portion being left to the option of the candidate. The subjects

of the lesson tests shall be announced by the Examiners at the place of Examination at least two days before the date on which the candidate is to be examined. Total marks for each lesson shall be 50.

(2) *Nature Study.*—(*a*) Identification and description of one of two or more objects from Nature furnished to the candidate by the Examiners.

(*b*) The preparation of pencil sketches, clay models and other simple appliances and apparatus for a lesson on the object selected, in accordance with the curricula of studies. Maximum marks 20.

N. B:—The purpose of this requirement is to test the candidate's ability to point out at short notice the most important features and uses of common natural objects such as he may be called upon to describe in the course of his work as a teacher.

(3) *Black-Board Drawing.*—(*a*) Map-Drawing in bold outline, with reference to the teaching of Geography in Middle Schools.

(*b*) Drawing in bold outline, common objects, animals and plants.

SYLLABUSES.

Common Objects.—(1) Bench, (2) Bell, (3) The Common Balance, (4) Umbrella (5) A Cottage, (6) A Lamp Post, (7) An Aero-plane, and (8) A ship.

Common Animals.—(1) The Dog, (2) The Cat, (3) The Horse, (4) The Cow, (5) The Monkey and (6) The Cock.

Common Plants.—(1) The Baniyan, (2) The Cocoanut, (3) The Jola, (4) The Cotton, (5) The Dhal Plant (Thogari) and (6) The Gourd.

(*c*) Rapid-Sketching as is required for class teaching, Maximum marks 30.

11. Candidates obtaining not less than 33 per cent of the maximum marks *in each* group (i) Lesson Tests, and (ii) Nature Study and Black Board Drawing shall be declared to have passed and shall receive the completed Teachers' Certificate of the Secondary Grade from the Local Examinations Board. Candidates obtaining not less than 50 per cent in the Theory and also in the Practical Examination shall be placed in the First Class; and the others in the Second Class.

12. Candidates passing in the Theory Examination only (*vide* Para 6) and failing in the Practical part shall receive a certificate of having passed in the Theory Examination only which will be exchanged for a completed certificate when the candidate passes in the Practical Examination in subsequent years.

13. Applications for admission to the Teachers' Certificates Examination (whether for the Theory Examination and Practical Examination or for the Practical Examination only) shall be sent so as to reach the Secretary, Local Examinations Boards, Bangalore, not later than the 20th December preceding the Examination.

14. The fees for admission to the examination shall be as follows:—

The full examination—Both Theory and Practical	..	Rs. 16
The Practical Examination only	.. ..	„ 10

With effect from 1927, no candidate will be admitted to the practical Examination only, unless (*a*) he has passed in the Preliminary Examination of the Under-Graduate Grade under the old rules or (*b*) has appeared for the full examination in the first instance and secured a pass in the Theory part. All other candidates shall appear for the full examination in the first instance paying the full fee, but only such of them as pass in the Theory part will be examined in the Practical part of the Examination.

15. A candidate who fails in any of the Examinations may be admitted to subsequent Examinations on payment of the same fee on each occasion. Fees paid for one Examination can neither be refunded nor reserved for a subsequent Examination.

16. These revised rules shall take effect immediately.

EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE IN THE VERNACULAR.

UPPER SECONDARY GRADE.

1. The Examinations shall be conducted in the Vernacular—Kannada and Urdu—and shall be of two parts, called the Theory and Practical Examination, respectively, the former being Written and the latter Oral and Practical.

THEORY EXAMINATION.

2. The Examination shall be open to those who, besides possessing the minimum general educational qualifications, have either (1) gone through the full training course in a recognised training institution and been permitted by the Head of the institution to

appear for the Examination or (2) appeared for the Examination once or more often and failed to secure a pass.

N. B.—Students of a recognised training institution who have not been permitted by the Head of the institution to appear for the Examination may not present themselves for it in the same year. They may however appear as private candidates in subsequent years but in that case, the application for admission to the examination should be submitted through the Head of the training institution in which the candidate underwent training.

3. Candidates appearing for the examination from a recognised training institution shall produce a certificate from the Head of the institution showing that they have attended the institution for at least two-third of the number of working days. The Inspector-General shall have the power to exempt any candidate from the production of this certificate on the recommendation of the Head of the institution. For the purposes of this rule, the term may be counted from the date of re-opening of the institution after the Summer Holidays to the 15th February preceding the examination. The recommendations for exemptions from the production of this certificate shall be sent by the Heads of institutions so as to reach the Secretary, Local Examinations Boards, Bangalore, not later than the 20th February preceding the Examination.

N. B.—Candidates appearing for re-examination as prescribed in Para 15 need not produce the attendance certificate.

4. Candidates for the Examination shall have passed the Mysore Upper Secondary Examination.

Candidates who have passed an Examination approximately equal in standard to the above may be admitted to the Examination with the previous permission of the Inspector-General of Education.

5. The subjects for the Theory Examination shall be as follows.—

(1) Principles of Education—	For detailed syllabuses see	Appendix A.
(2) Methods of Teaching	do	B.
(3) School Organization and Discipline.	do	C & D.

The Text Books to be studied shall be prescribed from time to time and published in the Mysore Gazette.

6. The Examination shall commence in Mysore and such other centres as may be notified from time to time, on the 22nd March, or if that day should be a holiday, on the first subsequent working day, and shall be conducted in the following order:—

First Day—11 A. M. to 2 P. M.—Principles of Education.
Second Day—11 A.M. to 2 P.M.—Methods of Teaching.
Third Day—11 A.M. to 2 P. M.—School Organization and Discipline.

The maximum marks allotted to each paper shall be 100. Candidates obtaining not less than 35 per cent of the maximum marks in each paper and 40 per cent on the whole shall be declared to have passed the Examination in Theory.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

7. The Practical Examination shall be held about the end of May each year soon after the publication of results of the Theory Examination, held in March previous. The dates and centres of Examination shall be duly notified in the *Mysore Gazette*.

8. Each candidate shall be examined by not less than two members of the Board of Examiners.

9. Candidates appearing for the Practical Examination in any year subsequent to that in which they passed the Preliminary Examination shall forward with their applications for admission to the Practical Examination the certificate of having passed the Theory Examination awarded to them by the Local Examinations Board

10. *The Examination shall comprise the following tests*:—(1) The giving of two lessons, one of which shall be a Language Lesson and the other on one of the other subjects included in the Middle or Primary School curricula. The Examiners shall prescribe the subject and the class to be taught, the actual portion being left to the option of the candidates. The subjects of the lesson tests shall be announced at the place of Examination at least two days before the date on which the candidate is to be examined. Total marks for each lesson shall be 50.

(2) *Black-board drawing*:—

(*a*) Map drawing in bold outline, with reference to the teaching of Geography in Middle Schools.

(*b*) Drawing in bold outline any of the following objects and animals:—

Table, chair, easel, bell, bucket, pair of scissors, ladder, umbrella, common

balance, plantain tree, cocoanut palm, ragi, jola, paddy, bunch of grapes, dog, cat, horse, donkey, cow, elephant, sheep, buffalo, monkey, rat, squirrel, serpent, crow, cock and parrot.

(*c*) Rapid sketching such as is required for class teaching. Total marks 30.

(3) *Nature study.*—

(*a*) Identification and description of one of two or more objects furnished to the candidate by the Examiners.

(*b*) The preparation of pencil sketches, clay models and other simple appliances and apparatus for a lesson on the object selected in accordance with the curriculum of studies. Total marks 20.

N. B.—The purpose of this requirement is to test the candidate's ability to point out at short notice the most important features and uses of common objects such as may suitably be used for object lessons. The objects selected by the Examiners shall usually be common leaves, flowers, fruits, stones, etc.; models and pictures of familiar articles may also be given.

11. Candidates obtaining not less than 33 per cent of the maximum marks in *each group* (1) Lesson Tests and (2) Nature Study and Black-board drawing, shall be declared to have passed and shall receive the completed Teachers' Certificate of the Upper Secondary Grade from the Local Examinations Board. Candidates obtaining not less than 50 per cent in the Theory part of the Examination and also in the Practical part of the Examination shall be placed in the First Class and the others in the Second class.

12. Candidates passing the Theory Examination only (*vide* para 6) and failing in the Practical part, shall receive a certificate of having passed in the Theory Examination, which will be exchanged for a completed certificate when the candidate passes in the Practical Examination in subsequent years.

13. Applications for admission to the Examination (whether for the Theory and Practical Examinations together or for the Practical Examination only) shall be sent so as to reach the Secretary, Local Examinations Boards, Bangalore, not later than the 20th December preceding the Examination.

14. The fees for admission to the Examination shall be as follows :—

The full examination both theory and practical	.. ..	Rs. 8
Practical examination only	.. .. ..	„ 4

With effect from 1927, no candidate will be admitted to the Practical Examination only unless (*a*) he has passed in the Preliminary Examination under the old rules or (*b*) has appeared for the full examination in the first instance and secured a pass in the Theory part. All other candidates shall appear for the full examination, paying the full fee, but only such of them as pass in the Theory part will be examined in the Practical part of the Examination.

15. A candidate who fails in any of the Examinations may be admitted to subsequent Examinations on payment of the same fee on each occasion. Fees paid for one examination can neither be refunded nor reserved for a subsequent examination.

16. These revised rules shall take effect immediately.

SYLLABUS OF STUDIES FOR THE TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE VERNACULAR EXAMINATIONS UPPER SECONDARY GRADE.

A. PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION.

1. *Scope and meaning of Education.*—The aim of education. Intellectual, aesthetic, physical and moral. Education and social efficiency. Importance of ethical aim. Definition of education. Home and School as agents in education. Functions of the teacher.

2. *Psychology as applied to teaching.*—Psychology and education. Mind and body. Functions of the mind. Mental development. Attention. Training of the senses. Memory and imagination. Thought and activity.

3. *Infant training.*—(a) Child nature. Self activity, Curiosity, Imitation, Rhythmic instinct.

(*b*) Methods of Infant Education. Their exponents, Froebel and Montessori.

(*c*) Construction of the Infant School Curriculum.—General considerations. Rural and Urban Schools.

(*d*) Correlation of Infant School work. Plans of Correlation.

4. *General methods of teaching.*—

(a) Fundamental maxims.—(1) From the known to the unknown.
(2) From the concrete to the abstract.
(3) From the particular to the general.

(b) *Oral Teaching.*—What it is, its necessity and importance. Aids:—exposition, illustration and experiment, questioning and answering, repitition, recapitulation.

Necessity of thorough preparation by the teacher.
Preparation of notes of lessons.

(c) Teaching by means of Text Books, inductive and deductive methods of teaching.

B.—METHODS OF TEACHING.

(i) *Moral Instruction.*—The personality of the teacher the most potent factor, the corporate life of the School Wise organization, suitable curriculum, healthy surroundings, well-conducted school games, proper disciplinary measures, and direct moral instruction.

(ii) *Vernacular.*—

(*a*) *Reading and Recitation.*—Different methods of teaching the alphabet, the alphabetic method. The "Look and Say" method. How to remedy the defects of the alphabetic methods First lesson in reading. Characteristics of good reading. Importance of model reading by teacher, Reading books. Teaching of prose and poetry, Recitation of prose and poetry.

(*b*) *Writing and Dictation.*—Formation of letters learnt in the reading lesson (Alphabetic method), kinds of hand-work that may be utilized.

Copy-writing.—its relation to drawing. The stage at which it should begin. How the lesson should be conducted. Importance of teacher's model. Copy books. Transcription.

Dictation.—Preparation by teacher. How to conduct the lesson in the lower and in the higher standards.

(*c*) *Grammar and Composition.*—Application of inductive and deductive methods to the teaching of grammar. Oral and written Composition.

(iii) *Mathematics.*—The teaching of number. Use of concrete illustration. The methods of teaching the portions prescribed for the various classes.

N. B.—Concrete illustrations and their importance in the Primary stage Graphic Representation.

(iv) *Geography,*—(*a*) The need for beginning with the Geography of the school and its vicinity. Use of simple models. How to give an oral lesson on Geographical stories. How to teach simple facts about the earth, the solar-system and the stars. How to teach the Geography of a Country. The regional method. Maps and map-drawing. Preparation of relief, Contour, Statistical, Commercial and political maps of India.
Place of school excursions in the teaching of Geography.

(*b*) *History.*—First lessons to be in the form of stories. Free use of pictures and black-board sketches. Systematic study of History. Various methods. The progressive methods. The regressive methods. The concentric method. Application of these methods to the study of the History of India. School excursions to historical places. How lessons should be given on Civic subjects included in the curriculum.

(v) *Nature lessons.*—Meaning and scope. Nature lessons and object lessons. Their comparative value. Preliminary considerations. Local and seasonal condition. Equipment. Method of teaching.—Aids. School garden. School excursions. Rearing of pets. School museum.

Kinds of lessons.—A—Plants. B—Animals, C—Minerals. D—General lessons, bearing on seasonal Phenomena. E—Elementary lessons in Physics, Chemistry and Hygiene.

(vi) *Hand-work.*—(*a*) Its importance and educational value. Kinds of hand-work suited to Elementary Schools. Drawing, moulding, paper work, building with bricks, stick and ring laying, sand work, bead work, brush work, card-board work.

(*b*) Kinds of hand-work suited to Secondary Schools, wood-sloyed, metal work.

C.—SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

1. *School Premises and Building.*—The class as a working unit. Its size, number of classes and their arrangement. The School hall and its uses. Play-ground. Plan of a school building.

2. *School Hygiene.*—Lighting, ventilation, floor and roof, furniture, cleanliness of school building and premises, lavatory, games, drill and physical exercises.

3. *Classification.*—Necessity, basis, difficulties in classification, the Infant Section, necessity of differentiation, Co-education.

4. *Systems of Organization.*—Description: the class room system, its advantages, duties of the Head Master and his Assistants.

5. *Apparatus and Appliances.*—Special appliances for teaching the subjects included in the School curriculum for :—

(i) Reading: alphabet charts, reading charts, reading books.
(ii) Writing: materials for letter building, copy books.
(iii) Arithmetic: the ball-frame, beads and stick, toy money, units of measurement, fractional frame.
(iv) Story telling: pictures and trays, models and objects.
(v) Hand-work: materials suited to various forms of hand-work, special materials for formal lessons on form and colour.
(vi) Geography: Cabinet of objects, pictures of animals and plants, pictures of faces of humanity, pictures of natural phenomena, the School Globe or the Tellurian, map of the school primises, map of the school District, Physical, relief, contour maps of India, Special maps of India showing distribution of various productions, trade routes, climatic phenomena and density of population, Political map of the important countries of the world, Measuring instruments such as foot rules, set square, etc. The Magic-lantern.
(vii) History: pictures, models, diagrams, historical maps.
(viii) General appliances: black-boards, School museum.

6. *Time Tables.*—General principles, the time table of a fully staffed Elementary School, the time table of a one-teacher school, purpose, difficulties and considerations involved in framing time tables for large schools, Specimen time tables.

7. *Registers.*—Uses; mode of keeping admission register, progress register, marks register, corporal punishment register, the log book, visitor's book, physical development register.

N. B.—Students are expected to have a general acquaintance with the Mysore Educational Rules.

D.—SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

Aim and scope, instincts and feeling as motives, tone of the school, higher and lower motives, rewards and punishments, discipline of consequences, the education of the will, cultivation of habits, formation of character, moral influence of home and school, Teachers' example.

EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE IN THE VERNACULAR.

LOWER SECONDARY GRADE.

1, The course for the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Lower Secondary Grade shall extend over two years. The examination shall be conducted in the Vernacular—Kannada and Urdu—and shall be of two parts called the Theory Examination and the Practical Examination, respectively, the former being written and the latter Oral and Practical.

THEORY EXAMINATION.

2. The Examination shall be open to those who, besides possessing the minimum general educational qualifications, have (1) gone through the full course of training for two years in a recognised Training Institution and been permitted by the Head of the Institution to appear for the examination or (2) appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination in this grade either under the old rules or under the new rules and have failed in the examination.

N. B.—(1) Students of recognised training institutions who have not been permitted by the Head of the institution to appear for the Examination may not present themselves for it in the same year. They may, however, appear for the Examination as private candidates in subsequent years, but in that case the application for admission to the examination should be submitted through the Head of the Institution in which the candidate underwent training.

3 Candidates appearing for the Examination from a recognised Training Institution shall produce a certificate from the Head of the Institution showing that they have attended the Institution for at least two thirds, of the number of working days in each of the two years. The Inspector-General of Education shall have the power to exempt any candidate from the production of this certificate on the recommendation of the Head of the Institution. For the purposes of this rule, the term in the 1st year shall be counted from the 1st day of the School year to the last day of the year and the term in the 2nd year shall be counted from the date of re-opening of the Institution after the Summer Holidays to the 15th February preceding the Examination. Recommendations for exemptions from the production of this certificate shall be sent so as to reach the Secretary, Local Examinations Boards, within ten days after the close of the School year in the case of the 1st year of the course and within the 20th February preceding the Examination in the case of the 2nd year's course.

N B.—Candidates appearing for re-examination under Para 15 need not produce the attendance certificate.

4. Candidates for the Examination shall have passed the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination or an examination of equal standard and in the latter case, previous approval of the Inspector-General of Education shall be obtained before sending up the application for admission.

5. The subjects for the Theory Examination shall be as follows:—

GROUP A—GENERAL SUBJECTS.

1. Language—Kannada or Urdu, including Grammar.
2. Elementary Mathematics.
3. Elementary Science including Nature study.
4. History and Civics for men and History and Civics or History and Music for women.
5. Geography.

NOTE.—Examination in Music for women shall form part of the Practical Examination.

GROUP B—PROFESSIONAL SUBJECTS.

1. Principles of Education.
2. Methods of Teaching.
3. School organization and discipline.

NOTE.—1. The allotment of weekly periods in these subjects is shown in Appendix A.
2. The syllabuses in General subjects Group A, are given in Appendix B.
3. The syllabuses in Professional subjects Group B, are given in Appendix C.
4. Text Books to be studied shall be prescribed from time to time and published in the Mysore Gazette.

6. The Examination shall commence in Mysore and such other centres as may be notified from time to time on the 22nd March or if that day should be a Holiday, on the first subsequent working day and shall be conducted in the following order:—

GROUP A.

First day.—11 A.M. to 2 P.M.—Language (Kannada or Urdu) including Grammar.
3 P.M. to 5-30 P.M.—History and Civics for men and History and Civics or History for women.
Second day.—11 A.M. to 2 P.M.—Elementary Mathematics.
3 to 5-30 P.M.—Elementary Science including Nature study.
Third day.—11 A.M. to 1 P.M.—Geography.

GROUP B.

Fourth day.—11 A.M. to 2 P.M.—Principles of Education.
Fifth day.—11 A.M. to 2 P.M.—Methods of Teaching.
Sixth day.—11 A.M. to 2 P.M.—School organization and discipline.

The maximum marks allotted to each paper shall be 100. Candidates obtaining not less than 35 per cent of the maximum marks allotted to each Group of subjects and 40 per cent on the whole shall be declared to have passed in the Theory Examination. Candidates obtaining 35 per cent in each paper forming a Group and 40 per cent of marks allotted to that Group shall be considered to have passed in that Group and shall be exempted from sitting for the examination in that Group in their subsequent attempts.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

7 The Practical Examination shall be held about the last week of May each year after the results of the Theory Examination are published. The dates and centres of Examination shall be duly notified in the Mysore Gazette.

8. Each candidate shall be examined by not less than two members of the Board of Examiners.

9. Candidates appearing for the Practical Examination in any year subsequent to that in which they passed the Preliminary Examination shall forward with their applications for admission to the Practical Examination, the certificate of having passed the Theory Examination awarded to them by the Local Examinations Board.

10. The Examination shall comprise the following Tests:—

(1) The giving of two lessons one of which shall be a Language Lesson and the other on one of the other subjects included in the Primary School Curriculum. The Examiners shall prescribe the subject and the class to be taught, the actual portion being left to the option of the candidates. The subjects of the lesson tests shall be announced at the place of examination at least two days before the candidate is to be examined. Total marks for each lesson shall be 50.

(2) Black-Board Drawing.—

(*a*) Map-drawing in bold outline with reference to the teaching of Geography in Primary Schools.

(*b*) Drawing in bold outline any of the following objects and animals:—

Table, chair, easel, bell, bucket, pair of scissors, ladder, umbrella, common balance, plantain tree, cocoanuts, palm, ragi, jola, paddy, bunch of grapes, dog, cat, horse, donkey, cow, elephant, sheep, buffalo, monkey, rat, squirrel, serpent, crow, cock and parrot.

(*c*) Rapid sketching such as is required for class teaching—Maximum marks 30.

(3) Nature study.—

(*a*) Identification and description of one of two or more objects furnished to the condidate by the Examiners.

(*b*) The preparation of pencil sketches, clay models and other simple appliances and apparatus, for a lesson on the object selected in accordance with the curriculum of studies.—Maximum marks 20.

N. B.—The purpose of this requirement is to test the candidate's ability to point out at short notice the most important features and uses of common objects such as may suitably be used for object lessons. The object selected by the Examiners shall usually be common leaves, flowers, fruits, stones, etc.; models and pictures of familiar articles may also be given.

11. Candidates obtaining not less than 33 per cent of the maximum marks in each subject, (1) Lesson Tests and (2) Nature Study and Black-Board Drawing, shall be declared to have passed and shall receive the completed Teachers' Certificate of the Lower Secondary Grade from the Local Examinations Board. Candidates obtaining not less than 50 per cent in the Theory part and also in the Practical part of the Examination shall be placed in the First Class and the others in the Second Class.

12. Candidates passing in the Theory Examination only (*vide* Para 6) and failing in the Practical part, shall receive a certificate of having passed in the Theory Examination only, which will be exchanged for a completed certificate when the candidate passes in the Practical Examination in subsequent years. No certificate shall be issued to those who have passed in either of the two Groups of the Theory part (*vide* Para 6.)

13. Applications for admission to the Examination (whether for the Theory and Practical Examinations together or for the Practical Examination only) shall be sent so as to reach the Secretary, Local Examinations Board, Bangalore, not later than the 20th December preceding the Examination.

14. The fees for admission to the Examination shall be as follows:—

(1)	The full examination both Theory and Practical ..	Rs. 6
(2)	Practical Examination only	Rs. 2

With effect from 1927, no candidate will be admitted to the Practical Examination only unless (*a*) he has passed in the Preliminary Examination under the old rules or (*b*) has appeared for the full examination in the first instance and secured a pass in the Theory part completely, in both the Groups A and B. All other candidates shall appear for the full Examination paying the full fee but only such of them as pass in the Theory part completely, *viz.*, both the Groups A and B, will be examined in the Practical part of the Examination.

NOTE. 1.—A candidate who has passed in one Group of the Theory part (*vide* Para 6) is exempted from sitting for the Examination in the papers forming that Group, but he or she shall pay the full fee for admission to the Examination in his or her subsequent attempts until he or she passes in the other Group.

2. Candidates who had appeared for and failed in the Preliminary Examination under the old rules, shall be exempted from sitting for the papers in subjects forming Group. A. but they must pay the full fee for the Examination. This concession shall cease after the Examination of 1928.

15. A candidate who fails in any of the Examinations may be admitted to a subsequent Examination on payment of the same fee on each occasion. Fees paid for one examination can neither be refunded nor reserved for a subsequent examination.

16. These rules shall take effect immediately.

SYLLABUSES IN GENERAL AND PROFESSIONAL SUBJECTS FOR THE REVISED L. S. T. C. COURSE (TWO YEARS.)

APPENDIX A.

1. *Working hours of the Normal Schools.*—Normal Schools should work from 11 A. M. to 1-30 P.M. and from 2'30 P.M. to 5 P.M on week days with three periods of 50 minutes each in the forenoon and the afternoon and from 7-30 to 10-30 A. M. on Saturdays and Partial Holidays with 4 periods of 45 minutes each. All subjects, excepting Drill, which will be taught outside School hours for two hours a week, should be taught within School hours.

2. The subjects to be taught and the allotment of weekly periods among them will be as follows:—

Subjects	Number of periods in 1st Year	Number of periods in 2nd Year	
I. GENERAL EXAMINATION SUBJECTS.			
1. Language	6	2	
2. Elementary Mathematics	4	2	
3. Elementary Science and Nature Study	4	2	
4. Geography	3	1	
5. History and Civics for Men and Women or History and General Music for Women ..	3	1	
Total .	20	8	
II. PROFESSIONAL (EXAMINATION) SUBJECTS.			
1. Principles of Education . ..	4	2	
2. Methods of Teaching	0	4	
3. Organization and Discipline	0	3	
4. Observation and Practice of teaching, Criticism and Model Lessons	0	10	(only 9 for women).
Total ..	4	19	
III. PROFESSIONAL (NON-EXAMINATION) SUBJECTS.			
1. Moral Instruction	1	0	
2. Kindergarten Songs	2	1	
3. Drawing	2	2	(For women—1 for physical drill and 1 for Drawing)
4. Hand-work (including Sewing for women) ..	3	2	(3 for women—the additional period being that saved under Item No. II (4) Professional subjects).
5 Gardening	2	2	
Total ..	10	7	
Drill (Outside School hours) (For men teachers only) ..	2 hours a week.	2 hours a week.	

N. B.—Black Board drawing will form part of the Practical Examination according to the syllabuses prescribed.

APPENDIX B.

GENERAL SUBJECTS.

1. Language .. Kannada or Urdu.

Poetry—

A. The poetical passages contained in the Reading Books for the Primary Schools. Only general lessons to be given so as to enable the students to appreciate peculiarities of style, important allusions, etc.

B. The Text in Poetry for the 1st year course of any year will be that prescribed for the V Form of the High School Course of the same year The same Text will be continued in the 2nd year course for the Public Examination.

II. Prose	..	The Text in Prose for the 1st year course of any year will be that prescribed for the V Form of the High School Course of the same year. The same Text will be continued in the 2nd year course for the Public Examination.
III. Grammar	..	Kannada: Sabdadarsa to be taught intensively with plenty of additional examples. Urdu: Afzalul Qawaid to be intensively taught with plenty of additional examples.
IV. Recitation	..	About 50 stanzas (Kannada). About 125 couplets (Urdu).
V. Composition	..	Narrative, descriptive, Reflective, Argumentative:— One essay every week, subject to a minimum of 20 essays in 1st year and 10 essays in 2nd year. Letter-writing, official and private, on an advanced scale.

Exercises to be very carefully corrected and mistakes explained to the Class.

ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS.

Two years' course of 4 periods a week during the 1st year,
and 2 periods a week during the 2nd year.

In addition to a careful and thorough revision of the detailed syllabus in Elementary Mathematics prescribed for Middle Schools, the following portions should be dealt with:—

1. Notation and Numeration.	Importance of the decimal system of Notation. Place value. Expressing a number on other scales besides that of ten. Practice at increasing and decreasing figures by 2, 3.....9 orally.
2. The four main rules.	Multiplication tables. Tests for the correctness of multiplication and division. Tests of divisibility, harder problems on multiplication and division by factors. Short methods for multiplication.
3. G. C. M. & L. C. M.	Basic truths. Simple problems.
4. Fractions ..	Easy problems.
5. Decimals ..	Problems on terminating decimals. Ideas of circulating decimals.
6. Tables ..	Of money, weights and measures etc., in common use. Problems involving them.
7. Proportion direct and inverse.	The rule of three.
8. Proportional parts.	Simple questions.
9. Profit and Loss. ..	
10. Interest. ..	Easy examples on simple interest. Direct calculation of compound interest in cases not exceeding three periods.
11. Square Measure ..	
12. Simple problems on Income-Tax, Time & work, and Time & Distance.	
13. Mensuration of simple areas.	To be omitted in the case of women candidates.
14. Elementary Practical Geometry.	Bisection of straight lines and angles. Construction of parallels and perpendiculars. Construction of triangles, rectangles and squares from given data, (Only easy cases).
15. Graphic representation.	Simple statistical graphs.

The following books are recommended for reference:—

Re Items 1 to 12:—Longman's Explicit Arithmetic—Teachers' Series—Books I to VI.
2. Longman's Practical Arithmetic—Teachers' Series—Books I to VI.

Re Items 13 and 14:—1. A Middle School Mensuration by A. F. Longmans.
2. Elementary Practical Geometry by Hall and Stevens (Macmillan).

Re Item 15:—The portion on Statistical graphs in 1 Hall's Easy Graphs—pp. 17—31, or 2 any High School Arithmetic or Algebra.

NATURE STUDY AND HYGIENE.

Note.—B. Narayanaswamy Rao's ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಮುಖೆನ (Departmental Publication) may be adopted as a guide. For Hygiene, "Manual of Hygiene" by Mr. Narasimha Ivengar (Departmental Publication) may be used. "Holden's Real Things in Nature" and Murche's "Object Lessons" should also be consulted.

1. Observation and general study of some common plants and trees as they are found in nature at different seasons of the year:—Cocoanut, mango, tamarind, banana, banyan, brinjal and bean under the following heads, namely, stem, branch, leaf, bud, flower, fruit and root (compare and contrast their size and general structure). The need of water, good soil, manure and sun-shine for their growth.

Students should be taken to places where the plants and trees are grown and asked to note down their observations and to make neat drawings once a fortnight. The Teacher must only be a guide.

2. Germination of some common seeds, for example, Bean, Moolangi, Bende and Dantu. Root and shoot compared, different kinds of root with examples. Study of the growth of these plants till they flower and bear fruit.

3. Examination of the field crops of the locality. (Notes to be recorded every fortnight). One or more of the following may be chosen:—Rice, cotton, ragi, groundnut and cholam. Kind of manure used. Conditions for growth, with respect to water, climate and soil.

4. Study of external features and habits of some common animals such as the cow, horse, cat, dog, frog, pigeon, cock, bat, butterfly, horse fly, dragon fly, mosquito, fish, snail and earth worm.

5. *Examination of common rocks.*—Limestone, granite, coal, sandstone, their physical properties such as colour, hardness and lustre, their uses. Weathering of rocks and formation of sand gravel and soil. (Examination of the rocks in the locality and study of the action of weather, rain and sun's heat). Action of river on rocks and the transport of alluvial soil by them.

6. *Day and night.*—Duration of day at different parts of the year: longest and shortest days. Phases of the moon.

7. *External structure of the human body and its parts.*—Simple structure of the human heart and lungs and circulation of blood. Elementary ideas of respiration. Need for ventilation in houses and pure air for breathing. Structure of digestive organs and digestion. Excretory organs and their functions. (Chapters I and IV of Manual of Hygiene).

(Co-operation among Teachers handling drawing, clay-modelling, paper-folding, paper sloyd, kindergarten and Nature Study is expected so as to make instruction in Elementary Science and Nature Study as efficient as possible).

ELEMENTS OF PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

References by Chapters and paras from Experimental Science for Indian Schools by Gregory and Hodges are given so as to define the scope of the syllabus and thus secure uniformity in instruction in Science in all the Training Institutions.

1. The three states of matter: distinctive properties of solids, liquids and gases, illustrated by simple experiments. (Chapter III).

2. Units of length: Metre and yard and the relation between volumes of regular and irregular solids by graduated Jar. (Chapter I, paras 1—4 and 14 to 23, omit burette and pipette).

3. Use of common balance and spring balance. (Chapter II, paras 1—3).

4. Principles of lever and simple pulley studied experimentally with illustrations from practical life such as crow-bars, tongs, scissors, see-saw, etc. (Chapter VIII, paras 6—12).

5. *Idea of expansion of solids, liquids and gases deduced from simple experiments.*—Thermometer as an application of expansion of liquids. Its uses Applications in fitting tyres to wheels of carts. Distribution of heat: Conduction, convection and radiation simply explained from ordinary examples. (Select only simple experiment treated under Chapters IX and XI)

6. *Application to ventilation.*—Land-breeze and see-breeze; ocean currents. (Chapter XI, paras 3—8).

7. *Light and shade.* Shadows and eclipses. Properties of prism and Rainbow. (Chapter XII, paras 1—6 and 16 to 21)

8. *Attraction of magnets for iron.*—Use of magnet as compass. Electric attraction and repulsion. Sparkling, lightning and thunder, result of sparkling on a large scale. (Chapter XIII, paras 1—7 and Chapter XIV, paras 1, 2, 3 and 11).

9. *Porous bodies: Sponge, charcoal, filters, water.*—Its uses. Different kinds of water; Rain Water, River Water, Sea Water, Spring Water, hard and soft water, Idea of solution. Solvent, boiling vapour. Formation of clouds and rain. (To be correlated with other lessons). (Chapter XV and Chapter X, paras 12, 15, 17, 13, omit dew point and 21 to 26)

10. *Air and atmosphere.*—Presence of carbonic acid gas in large quantities in the air we breathe out shown experimentally leading to the idea of a number of gases in Air. (Chapter XVII, paras 10, 20.)

11. Simple ideas of elements and compounds of Red Oxide of Mercury. The terms composition and decomposition explained. (Chapter XVII).

12. Preparation and properties of oxygen (from red oxide of mercury) and carbondi-oxide from marble and acid. (Chapter XVII and Chapter XX, paras 3—6).

Burning of charcoal-fires. Oxidation as a general phenomena in human body. The role of plants experimentally studied. (Chapter XVII).

13. Acids and alkalies treated from every day point of view, *e.g.*, in organic acids. Organic acids (tamarind) Lime, etc., Washing Soda.

14. Study of crystals from rocks, common salt, alum, blue vitriol and saltpetre. How specimen could be got purely from crystallisation. (Supply information making references to book at various places).

15. Manufacture of common salt, table salt and (chunam) puicklime, (Supply information making reference to the book at various places).

Reference Books for Teachers:—

(i) Science Readers 1-7.	Murche	Macmillan.
(ii) Object Lessons for Infants.	do	do

For further consultation:—

(i) Real Things in Nature.	Holden	Macmillan.
(ii) The Newton Science Readers.	H. R. Wakefield	Blackie & Son.

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND CIVICS.

A. Subjects.—*a.* Stories from Mysore History.
b. Stories from Indian History.
c. Drawing of illustrative historical sketches and maps.

B. Books recommended for study for students of the L. S. T. Class.—

Kannada:—(*a*) Mysore Charitra Sara by Rao Bahadur M. Shama Rao. } The whole book should be studied with special reference to the Biographical element which should be supplemented by the Teacher (15 periods).

(*b*) Hindu Charitra Sangraha by M. B. Srinivasa Iyengar.

The biographical stories of the following personages with reference to the historical background should be studied. The teacher should draw materials freely from English books—Histories, Historical Readers, source books, etc.,

A—1. Budha. 2. Chandragupta Maurya. 3. Asoka. 4. Sriharsha and Pulikesi. 5. Prithwi Raja.

B.—1. Mohamed of Ghazni. 2. Rezia Begum. 3. Alladin. 4. Mohamed Bin Toghlak. 5. Hassan Gangoo Bahmani. 6. Vidyaranya and Vijayanagar. 7. Chand Bibi.

C.—1. Akbar. 2. Nurjahan. 3. Aurangzib. 4. Nadirshah.

D.—1. Shivaji. 2. Baji Rao I.

E.—1. Dupleix. 2. Clive. 3. Wellesley. 4. Hastings. 5. Bentinck. 6. Dalhousie. 7. Ripon. 8. Curzon. 9. Chelmsford.

F.—a. Great religious founders and reformers.
b. Great poets—Sanskrit and Kannada or Persian and Urdu. (Half a dozen under each heap to be selected by the teacher).

C. Books recommended for Teachers' reference.—

[a] Annals of the Mysore Royal Family. Parts I and II.

[*b*] Vincent Smith's Students' History of India.

1 Vedic India.
2 Medieval India } Story of the Nations Series.
3 Modern India
4 Books in Indian History.
5 Joppen's Historical Atlas of India.

[*c*] Hindu India from original sources. .. S. K. Iyengar.
Medieval India from original sources. .. ..
New Readings from Indian History .. ..
Source book of Indian History, Pre-Mussulman period .. } Garret.
Readings from Indian History .. Sykes.

II GEOGRAPHY.

(30weeks—3 periods a week).

A. Subjects:—*a* Geographical terms, their connotation, Correlation with excursions, nature study, clay modelling, mapdrawing, etc.
b Geography of Mysore.
c A rudimentary knowledge of the Geography of the world.
d Map drawing: Outlines of all continents, Mysore, India and the British Islands and filling in details of Mountains, Rivers, Rain-fall, Products, Industries, density of population, etc.

B. Books recommended for the students.—

Kannada:—1 Bhuvivarane Book I—The whole.
2 do II—
3 Nakshe Bareyuva Krama by M. Venkatasubbaiya.

C. Books recommended for teachers.—

Earnest Young:—Rational Geography—Parts I to III.
Lyde: Geography of the World.

III. CIVICS.

(30 weeks—1 period a week).

I—MYSORE.

A. Local—(1). Self Government.—

(*a*) Village Panchayets.
(*b*) Municipalities.
(*c*) Taluk Boards.
(*d*) District Boards.

(2). Agencies of Central Government.—

Patel, Shanbhogue, Sheikdar, Amildar. Sub-Division Officer and Deputy Commissioner.

B. Central Government.—(*a*) Popular bodies.—

1 The Representative Assembly.
2 The Legislative Council.
3 The Economic Conference

(*b*) The Administrative Agencies.—

The Dewan, the Executive Councillors, the Heads of Departments.

(*c*) The Head of the State—Loyalty and Patriotism.
(*d*) Relation with the Government of India.

II. THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH INDIA

1. The Indian Provinces, their Governors and Councils.
2. The Government of India, the Executive Council, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly.

III. THE DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF A CITIZEN

N. B.—(1) Elements of Civics by T. S. Subramanya Iyer. (English or Kannada Edition) is recommended for Teachers' Reference.
(2) In teaching Civics details of constitution should not be dealt with.

APPENDIX C.

SYLLABUSES IN PROFESSIONAL SUBJECTS FOR LOWER SECONDARY TRAINING COURSE.

NEW RULES.

Principles of Education.

A. General.—The meaning of Education: Broad and narrow meanings. The Aim of Education. The need of an aim. General Aim: (Full and effective living), Specific

aims: (Development of health, knowledge, citizenship, Economic efficiency, Aesthetic appreciation and Character.)

The principal agencies of Education: The Home, its educative influence. The School, the features of school environment. (Simplification, broadening purification, and graduation).

The Function of the Teacher: The old view: direct relation between the teacher and the pupil. The Modern view. The relation to the pupil on the one hand and the subject matter on the other. Exemplification of these views in the processes of teaching and training.

B. The Nature of the Child.—1. Tendencies and their educational significance:

(a) Specific tendencies or instincts:—their nature and educational significance. (i) Flight or concealment, (ii) Pugnacity, (iii) Curiosity, (iv) Self-assertion, (v) Self-abasement, (vi) The Constructive instinct, (vii) The Gregarious instinct, and (viii) The Acquisitive instinct.

The nature and value of each of these.

(b) General tendencies: their nature.—Imitation: its nature, kinds (Spontaneous and reflective). Passive sympathy: its nature and role. Suggestibility, its nature and influence, role in moral education, contra-suggestion.

Play tendency: its need, make- believe, distinction between work and play, the play spirit in education.

Interest and interests: true nature of interest, kinds of interest (direct and indirect), conditions of interest, interests: nature, classification (practical, intellectual and emotional).

The educational aspects of the sub-conscious. The regions of the mind, psychic energy, repression, the draining of psychic energy along less primitive and more desirable forms. Importance of childhood.

2. *Capacities and their development:*—Intelligence, measurement of intelligence, intelligence tests (individual, group and performance).

Sense-perception and apperception: sense perception, its development, importance of sense organs, training in perception. Perception and apperception, the doctrine of apperception.

Attention: its nature, varieties, difference between children and adults, pedagogical applications.

Memory: its nature, forms, forgetting, methods of memorising. Imagery and imagination: kinds of imagery, relation to imagination, kinds of imagination difference between children and adults, development of imagination.

Thinking: its nature, children's thinking, training in thinking. Habit forming and Learning: nature of habit, principles of habit formation, importance of habits.

N. B.—Fatigue, its symptoms, its effects, etc., on school work, will also be done).

C. The Pursuits of the Child.—The curricula for the Pre-Primary (Infant) and Primary stages of Education—Main considerations in the selection of the content of School work. The scope of studies and occupations outlined. Co-ordination, Co-relation, and concentration. Physical, intellectual, aesthetic, social and moral development of the child.

METHODS OF TEACHING.

A. General Principles.—1. The intellectual aim of education in teaching—Acquisition of knowledge and the resultant power.

(2) Methods of learning-The psychological processes implied in the different methods.

(3) The place of Method in teaching—The maxims of Method.

(4) Teaching and learning processes and their relation.

(I, MOTHER TONGUE.)

B. Special Methods.—(a) Its value, importance.

(b) The learning process-Natural.

(c) Its intensive study at School.

(d) Methods of study appropriate the realise the desired ends.

(e) Classification of studies-Prose, Poetry, Composition, Grammar.

(f) Principles underlying the teaching of the subjects.

(g) Preparation of the Teacher:—

(i) Consideration of the procedure.

(ii) Notes of lesson.

(iii) Scope and sequence of lessons.

2. HISTORY.

(a) The scope, meaning and value of History.
(b) Methods of teaching.—
(i) Progressive or chronological.
(ii) Regressive.
(iii) Concentric.
(iv) Dramatic.
(c) The application of these methods to the teaching of the History of India.
(d) Preparation of the Teacher.—
(i) Notes of lessons.
(ii) Construction of maps, diagrams, charts, etc.
(iii) Procedure appropriate to the teaching of the subject.
(e) Scope and sequence of lessons.

3. GEOGRAPHY.

(a) The scope, meaning and value of Geography.
(b) Methods of teaching.—
(i) Progressive or chronological.
(ii) Regressive.
(iii) Concentric.
(iv) Regional.
(c) The application of these methods to the teaching of Geography of India.
(d) Preparation of the teacher.
(i) Notes of lessons.
(ii) Construction of maps, diagrams, charts, etc.
(iii) Procedure appropriate to the teaching of the subject.
(e) Scope and sequence of lessons.

4. ARITHMETIC.

(a) Scope and value of Arithmetic.
(b) Methods of teaching.—(i) The analytical and (ii) the Concentric.
(c) Preparation of the Teacher:—
(i) Notes of lessons.
(ii) Preparation of objective illustrations.
(iii) Scope and sequence of lessons.

5. NATURE STUDY.

(a) Scope, meaning and value of Nature Study.
(b) Methods of Teaching (i) Excursion and School Gardens and (ii) Laboratory and Museum.
(c) Preparation of the Teacher:—
(i) Notes of lessons.
(ii) Preparation for Laboratory work and excursions.
(iii) Scope and sequence of lessons including construction of correlated lesson schemes.

ORGANIZATION AND DISCIPLINE.

A. Organization.—1. School premises; site, lighting and ventilation. Plan of School buildings. The School Hall and its uses. Class rooms, their size, number and distribution. Play ground, Hygienic furniture.

(2). The class as a working unit—its size and internal arrangement. The staff—classification of pupils—time tables—examinations—and promotions—school registers. (N. B:—Students are expected to have a general acquaintance with the Mysore Educational Rules)

(3.) Common ailments of children and how to detect them. Infectious diseases.

B. Discipline or Moral Training.—Aim—Corporate life of the School and its importance—the mutual rights and obligations of the members of school community, School Government—School laws—and their enforcement—rewards and punishments—their nature and kind.

Disciplinary influence: Personal (Teacher and "the leaders of the Group") and impersonal: (the influence of the various School studies and of the various elements of the organization such as School games, suitable forms of self-Government, tradition, healthy surroundings, material comforts, etc).

The tone of the School.
Relation between the home and the School.

Official Memorandum No. C. 5521 *of* 26-27, *dated* 23*rd March* 1927.

The following transfers of Assistant Inspector of Urdu Education are ordered in the interest of public service :—

1. Mr. Syed Ahmed, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Urdu Education, Bangalore, in grade Rs. 75-10-125 and acting District Inspector, Malnad Division, to be Assistant Inspector of Urdu Education, Mysore. To join on relief by Mr. Mahomed Beig.
2. Mr. Ghulam Dastagir, Assistant Inspector of Urdu Education, Mysore, in grade Rs. 75-10-125 to be Assistant Inspector of Urdu Education, Kolar. To join on relief.
3. Mr. Mahomed Khan Ghori, Assistant Inspector of Urdu Education, Kolar, in grade Rs. 57-4-77 to be Assistant Inspector of Urdu Education, Shimoga. To join on relief.
4. Mr. Mahomed Dastagir, Assistant Inspector of Urdu Education, Shimoga, in grade Rs. 75-10-125 to be Assistant Inspector of Urdu Education, Bangalore. To join on relief.

Notification No. D. 92 *dated* 24*th March* 1927.

In this office notification D. No. 73 dated 17th January 1927, appearing in the *Mysore Gazette* dated 10th February 1927.

Name of the Book	Name of the author or Editor	Publisher or Editor	Remarks
For.—First Laws of Health (Kannada Version).	Col. Megaw ...	Oxford University Press.	For I, II, III, and IV Year Classes.
Read.— do ...	Do ...	Indian Red-Cross Society, Delhi.	Do

K. MATTHAN
Inspector-General of Education.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Notification No. C.-3-D 3124—26-27, *dated* 23*rd March* 1927.

Under Section 15 of the Muzrai Regulation, the following gentlemen are appointed Dharmadarsis of the Management of the affairs of the Sri Kasi Visveswara and Someswara Swami Temples at Varthur in the Bangalore Taluk, for a period of 5 years.

1. Mr. Krishnamurthi Rao, Land-holder (convenor).
2. „ B. Venkataramaniah, Shanbhog.
3. „ B. Nanjundiah, Merchant.
4. „ Kaverappa Setty, Merchant.
5. „ Timmiah, Land-holder.

Notification No. C. 3-D. 3157—26-27, *dated* 11*th March* 1927.

Under Section 15 of the Mysore Muzrai Regulation and 'B' set of rules framed thereunder, the following gentlemen are appointed Dharmadarsees for the management of the Sri Chowdeswari Temple at Harohalli in the Kankanhalli Taluk.

1. Mr. Angadi Ramiah, Merchant (Convenor)
2. „ Ananthiah, Shanbhog.
3. „ Muni Ranga Jetty, Land Holder.
4. „ Lakshmi Narasiah, Shanbhog.
5. „ S. Venkatasanjeeviah, Merchant.

Notification No. C.-3-D. 3158—26-27, *dated* 23*rd March* 1927.

Under Section 15 of the Mysore Muzrai Regulation, Mr. M. Venkata Subbiah, B.A., Retired District Inspector of Schools, Visveswarapuram, Bangalore City, is appointed Dharmadarsi for the management of the affairs of the Sri Venkataramana Swami Temple, Fort, Bangalore City, in place of Mr. Mandi Venkataramaniah, deceased.

S. HIRIANNAIYA,
Deputy Commissioner.